

# *Brunelle & Clark Consulting, LLC*

November 15, 2020

2000310

To: Humboldt County Public Works  
Attn: Mr. Jake Johnson  
1106 2nd Street  
Eureka, CA 95501  
(707) 445-7652

Re: **2<sup>nd</sup> Sampling For Airborne Mold, Garberville Veterans Building, 483 Conger Street, Garberville, CA.**

## **Purpose**

On November 2, 2020, this office conducted sampling for airborne mold at the above-referenced address. The sampling was conducted at your request, to evaluate the current mold growth conditions in the subject building.

## **Background**

On April 20, 2016, this firm conducted the 1<sup>st</sup> sampling for mold in the Garberville Veterans Building, which at the time was occupied by the Garberville Superior Court.

During the sampling, visible water staining and water damage was identified on the ceiling panels in several of the rooms, likely a result of water infiltration from a failed roof system.

The sampling included the collection of two “swab” samples of visible mold and nine “spore trap” air samples. Active visible mold growth and elevated airborne mold spore counts were identified during the sampling.

## **General Observations**

The subject building is a single-story wood framed structure, that sits on a perimeter foundation. The building has a flat roof with a parapet wall perimeter. The building contains six rooms, two restrooms, and a hallway. See attached Figure 1.

Cursory observations conducted during the current air sampling found the mold and water damage condition on the interior of the building to be visibly similar to the condition found during the 2016 sampling. The ceilings are finished with fiberboard ceiling panels, which currently have visible water damage in numerous locations throughout all rooms. Water damage was also noted on walls in several locations. Obvious mold odors were not identified during the current sampling.

## **Air Sampling Evaluation**

All spore trap samples were submitted to an accredited laboratory (AmeriSci Bio-Chem) for “non-viable” mold spore analyses. The laboratory report is attached.

The non-viable analysis identifies mold spore to the “genus” level. Each genus group can contain numerous “species,” and some health effects may be attributed to certain species within a genus, and not necessarily to all species in the genus.

Non-viable spore trap analysis provides for quantification of mold types identified, however; non-viable sampling cannot provide identification to the individual specie level within the larger genus group, and cannot distinguish between live and dead spores.

“Viable” sampling and analyses can provide identification of mold types to the specie level, and can detect the presence of “live” spores however; viable mold sampling does not allow for accurate quantification, as some mold species may out-perform or eliminate other species in a competition for space on the lab growth media. In some cases, viable sampling and analysis may be recommended after a review of non-viable sampling data.

The analysis of the “spore trap” samples converts observed “raw counts” of spores identified in a representative section the sample cassette filter into a value of “counts/m<sup>3</sup>” (per cubic meter of air). The sample air volume for each sample is calculated using the sample flow rate and the sampling time. The analytic method has a lowest Limit of Detection (LOD), which is based upon the observation of one spore in a representative scope field. The Limit of Detection is an important measure used in evaluation of the analytic data.

Outside Control (OC) samples are used for comparison with indoor samples. Many mold types found in the outside environment will also be found present in the indoor samples, thus Outside Control samples are used as a “baseline” for evaluation of the indoor samples.

A comparison of the indoor air samples with the Outside Control sample generally seeks to compare two things. First, since some mold types are ubiquitous in the outside environment, counts of some mold types will likely be found in both indoor and the Outside Control samples however; the spore counts for an indoor samples should not significantly exceed the spore counts for the same mold types as found in the Outside Control. Significant “amplification” (elevation) of the indoor counts over the Outside Control may indicate significant indoor mold growth. Secondly, if mold types found in the indoor samples are not also found present in the Outside Control, adverse indoor growth may be suspected, especially for mold types that are indicative of adverse indoor growth, and less so for mold types that are ubiquitous to both environments and/or are generally not a concern to human health.

### **Spore Trap Sampling Procedures**

Sampling for airborne mold was conducted using “spore trap” air sampling cassettes. The spore trap cassettes use a filter to collect airborne spores. The “spore trap” air samples were collected on Allergenco-D sample cassettes using a pump rate of 15 liters per minute (lpm). The interior samples were collected over a sample interval of five minutes each, and the Outside Control sample was collected over a ten-minute interval, as recommended by the sample cassette manufacturer. For this sampling, the interior samples each have a low Limit of Detection (LOD) of 53 counts/m<sup>3</sup>, and the Outside Control (OC) sample has a low LOD of 27 counts/m<sup>3</sup>.

During this sampling a total of nine (9) “spore trap” air samples were collected, eight from interior rooms/spaces in the building, and one from an outside location for use as an “Outside Control”

(OC) sample. The air sample locations are listed below. See attached Figure 1 for the sample locations.

<b><u>Sample ID</u></b>	<b><u>Sample Location</u></b>
OC	Outside Control
Hall	Hall
GR	Gathering Room
KN	Kitchen
W.RR	Woman's Restroom
M.RR	Men's Restroom
Off 2	Office 2
Off 1	Office 1
CR	Court Room

Several types of mold were identified in each of the interior samples, and the Outside Control sample. The mold types identified are listed below.

- Alternaria sp.
- Ascospores
- Aspergillus/Penicillium
- Basidiospores
- Bipolaris/Drechslera
- Cercospora sp.
- Chaetomium sp.
- Cladosporium sp.
- Epicoccum sp.
- Mycelial fragments
- Myxomycetes/Periconia/Smuts
- Nigrospora sp.
- Pestalotia sp.
- Pithomyces sp.
- Torula sp.

### **Mold Types of Minimal Concern Detected**

Some mold types detected are often ubiquitous to outdoor and indoor environments, have little or no known adverse health effects, or the spore counts for the detected mold types in the indoor samples did not exceed the OC spore count.

While some of these mold types may present health concerns if found present at higher levels, they are not deemed to be significant for the time of this sampling. For this sampling these included the following mold types:

- Cercospora sp.
- Pestalotia sp.

## Mold Types of Concern Detected

Some species of mold types detected are known, or suspected, to potentially have adverse effects to human health. These mold types present a concern when found actively growing and/or detected with elevated spore counts. These included the following:

- Alternaria sp.
- Ascospores
- Aspergillus/Penicillium
- Basidiospores
- Bipolaris/Drechslera
- Chaetomium sp.
- Cladosporium sp.
- Epicoccum sp.
- Mycelial fragments
- Myxomycetes/Periconia/Smuts
- Nigrospora sp.
- Pithomyces sp.
- Torula sp.

Table 1 below contains a summary of relevant analytic data on the mold types of concern found in each air sample. See the attached lab report for all analytic data.

**TABLE 1**  
**SUMMARY OF SPORE COUNTS FOR MOLD TYPES OF CONCERN**

Garberville Veterans Building  
483 Conger St., Garberville, CA

All Results in Counts (spores)/M3

Mold Types Of Potential Concern	OC Outside Control	Hall Hallway	GR Gathering Room	KN Kitchen	W.RR Woman's Restroom
<b>Alternaria sp.</b>	--	53 (>2x OC)	53 (>2x OC)	--	107 (>4x OC)
<b>Ascospores</b>	80	107 (1.3x OC)	160 (2x OC)	53	53
<b>Aspergillus/ Penicillium</b>	320	267	1,013 (3.2x OC)	427 (1.3x OC)	1,013 (3.2x OC)
<b>Basidiospores</b>	320	587 (1.8x OC)	320	267	533 (1.7x OC)
<b>Bipolaris/Drechslera</b>	--	--	--	--	53 (>2x OC)
<b>Chaetomium sp.</b>	--	--	--	--	--

<b>Cladosporium sp.</b>	1,467	1,760 (1.2x OC)	2,773 (1.9x OC)	1,280	3,040 (2.1x OC)
<b>Epicoccum sp.</b>	--	53 (>2x OC)	--	--	--
<b>Mycelial fragments</b>	107	160 (1.5x OC)	53	53	320 (3x OC)
<b>Myxomycetes/ Periconia/Smuts</b>	27	427 (15.8x OC)	213 (7.9x OC)	213 (7.9x OC)	267 (9.9x OC)
<b>Nigrospora sp.</b>	--	--	--	--	53
<b>Pithomyces sp.</b>	--	--	--	53 (>2x OC)	--
<b>Torula sp.</b>	--	--	--	--	53 (>2x OC)
<b>Mold Types Of Potential Concern</b>	<b>M.RR Men's Restroom</b>	<b>Off 2 Office 2</b>	<b>Off 1 Office 1</b>	<b>CR Court Room</b>	
<b>Alternaria sp.</b>	107 (>4x OC)	--	--	160 (>6x OC)	
<b>Ascospores</b>	53	53	--	53	
<b>Aspergillus/ Penicillium</b>	427 (1.3x OC)	213	800 (2.5x OC)	3,040 (9.5x OC)	
<b>Basidiospores</b>	373 (1.2x OC)	213	267	640 (2x OC)	
<b>Bipolaris/Drechslera</b>	--	--	--	--	
<b>Chaetomium sp.</b>	53 (>2x OC)	--	--	--	
<b>Cladosporium sp.</b>	2,560 (1.7x OC)	533	1,387	3,680 (2.5x OC)	
<b>Epicoccum sp.</b>	--	--	--	--	
<b>Mycelial fragments</b>	53	--	107	267 (2.5x OC)	
<b>Myxomycetes/ Periconia/Smuts</b>	213 (7.9x OC)	53	--	480 (17.8x OC)	
<b>Nigrospora sp.</b>	--	--	--	--	
<b>Pithomyces sp.</b>	--	--	53 (>2x OC)	107 (>4x OC)	
<b>Torula sp.</b>	--	--	--	53 (>2x OC)	

## **LEGEND**

(--)= Not detected in sample or detected at less than the OC count.

OC = Outdoor Control sample (baseline for comparisons).

LOD = Lowest analytic "Limit of Detection."

NA = Sample overloaded with debris, lab could not analyze sample.

(>) = Greater than

**Bold** = mold types of most concern in this project.

**Red** = Spore counts that appear to be significantly elevated (typically, but not always, 10X the OC count or greater).

**Green** = Spore counts that appear to be slight-moderately elevated (generally less than 10X the OC count, if also present in the OC, or less than typically expected seasonally indoors & outdoors).

For each of the mold genera discussed above, some species can have adverse effects on human health, which is discussed further in the Project Mold Glossary below.

## **Conclusions & Recommendations**

The current air sampling in the interior spaces found numerous mold types with moderately elevated spore counts, and a few mold types with significantly elevated spore counts.

The air sampling did not identify an extreme mold environment on the interior of the building however, numerous mold types were found at higher levels than found in the outside air, and the interior of the building should be treated as a potentially hazardous mold environment.

It is recommended that anyone entering the building should wear sufficient personal protective equipment, in order to avoid exposure, and potential adverse reactions. Protective equipment should include wearing a P100 respirator or N95 filtering face piece, and disposable coveralls.

The air sampling conducted provides data for the specific time the sampling was conducted, and building conditions can change with the passage of time.

If the roofing system is currently compromised, and significant water infiltration occurs during the rainy season, further mold growth will likely occur, and the hazard level on the interior of the building could significantly increase.

Air sampling provides for identification and quantification of types of mold spores present in a sampled space, and provides data for comparison with the natural outside environment. Air sampling can identify spaces where indoor mold growth is present or has occurred, however; air sampling cannot identify the exact source or sources of moisture, or exact locations of past or present mold growth.

## **Project Mold Glossary**

The following glossary contains very general information on the adverse mold types that were detected in the indoor samples for this project, with information on potential adverse health effects for each. This does not include mold types for which the indoor spore counts were less than the OC spore counts or were found only in the OC sample.

**Alternaria sp.** Some species of this mold group can be major Type 1 and Type III allergens, and effects can multiply when combined with Cladosporium and/or Ulocladium. Some Alternaria species can be toxigenic or pathogenic.

**Ascospores** are spores that are produced by fungal species belonging to the Ascomycota phylum. Ascospores can belong to thousands of different mold species, many of which can cause allergenic, toxigenic, or pathogenic reactions.

**Aspergillus/Penicillium** is a very large group of molds that cannot be distinguished from each other under “non-viable” analyses. Some species within these large groups can have adverse health effects. Aspergillus is a major allergen, and some species can be pathogenic. Symptoms can include sinusitis and aspergillosis, with the latter being especially important to asthmatics and cystic fibrosis patients. Some species of Penicillium can be Type I and Type III allergens\*, and some species can generate poisonous mycotoxins. Acute symptoms include edema and bronchospasms, and chronic cases may develop emphysema.

**Basidiospores** are a mold type common to both indoor and outdoor environments, especially in forested areas, and can often be an indicator of excessive indoor humidity conditions and/or “dry rot” in wood. Species in this mold type can be allergenic, toxigenic, or pathogenic.

**Bipolaris/Drechslera** can be allergenic and sometimes pathogenic, causing sinusitis. Rare and uncommon infections of eyes, nose, lungs & skin have been reported. Associated with grasses, grains, soil & decaying food. Species in this mold group can be allergenic, toxigenic, or pathogenic.

**Chaetomium sp.** is a “warning” marker for adverse indoor mold growth. This mold type can be allergenic, and some species can be toxigenic, or pathogenic.

**Cladosporium sp.** is common to dead and/or woody plants, food, straw, soil, textiles, paint, and wetted drywall or wood. Cladosporium may grow more in summer than winter. It is often found both indoors and outdoors. Some species of Cladosporium can be major Type 1 or Type III allergens, and acute exposure to some species can cause edema, bronchospasm, sinusitis, and also pulmonary emphysema.

**Epicoccum sp.** can be allergenic, with some rare skin infections reported, and some species can be toxigenic.

**Mycelial Fragments** are fragments of the body of a fungus. The mold species for which the fragments belong to is not readily identifiable. Mycelial Fragments of some mold species can be allergenic, toxigenic, or pathogenic. Exposure to mycotoxins from Mycelial Fragments is generally by ingestion or skin contact.

**Myxomycetes/Periconia/Smuts** are common plant molds, common to forested areas, decaying wood. Some Myxomycetes and Smuts can be allergenic.

**Nigrospora sp.** is associated with decaying plant material and soil, and is found in outdoor and indoor environments. Some species can be a Type I allergen and also may present a potential for causing skin lesions and keratitis, with some toxigenic effects reported.

**Pithomyces sp.** is common to outdoors on decaying vegetation. Health effects to human are not well studied. Can produce mycotoxins, and is known to cause facial eczema on sheep.

**Torula sp.** is a reported allergen, is a “warning marker” for conditions that may be conducive to adverse indoor mold growth, and can produce mycotoxins.

*\* Type I allergic reactions include asthma and hay fever, Type III include hypersensitivity pneumonitis.*

### **Disclaimer**

There are no established “safe” levels for mold spore counts. While potential adverse health effects may be discussed in this report, Brunelle & Clark Consulting is not qualified to discuss specific health issues. A physician should be consulted if health issues are a concern to the client or occupants.

All findings, conclusions, and analytical data presented in this report are based on the information obtained from working knowledge of the building and information (field inspection, sampling data) obtained by Brunelle & Clark Consulting (Microbial Investigator) and the laboratory data. Brunelle & Clark Consulting cannot be responsible for mold growth that may have occurred since this project, or growth in inaccessible areas, including the enclosed space beneath flooring, attic spaces, and un-investigated wall cavities. This report has been prepared on behalf of the Client and is subject to, and issued in connection with, the agreement and provisions thereof.

If you have any questions, please contact this office.

Sincerely,



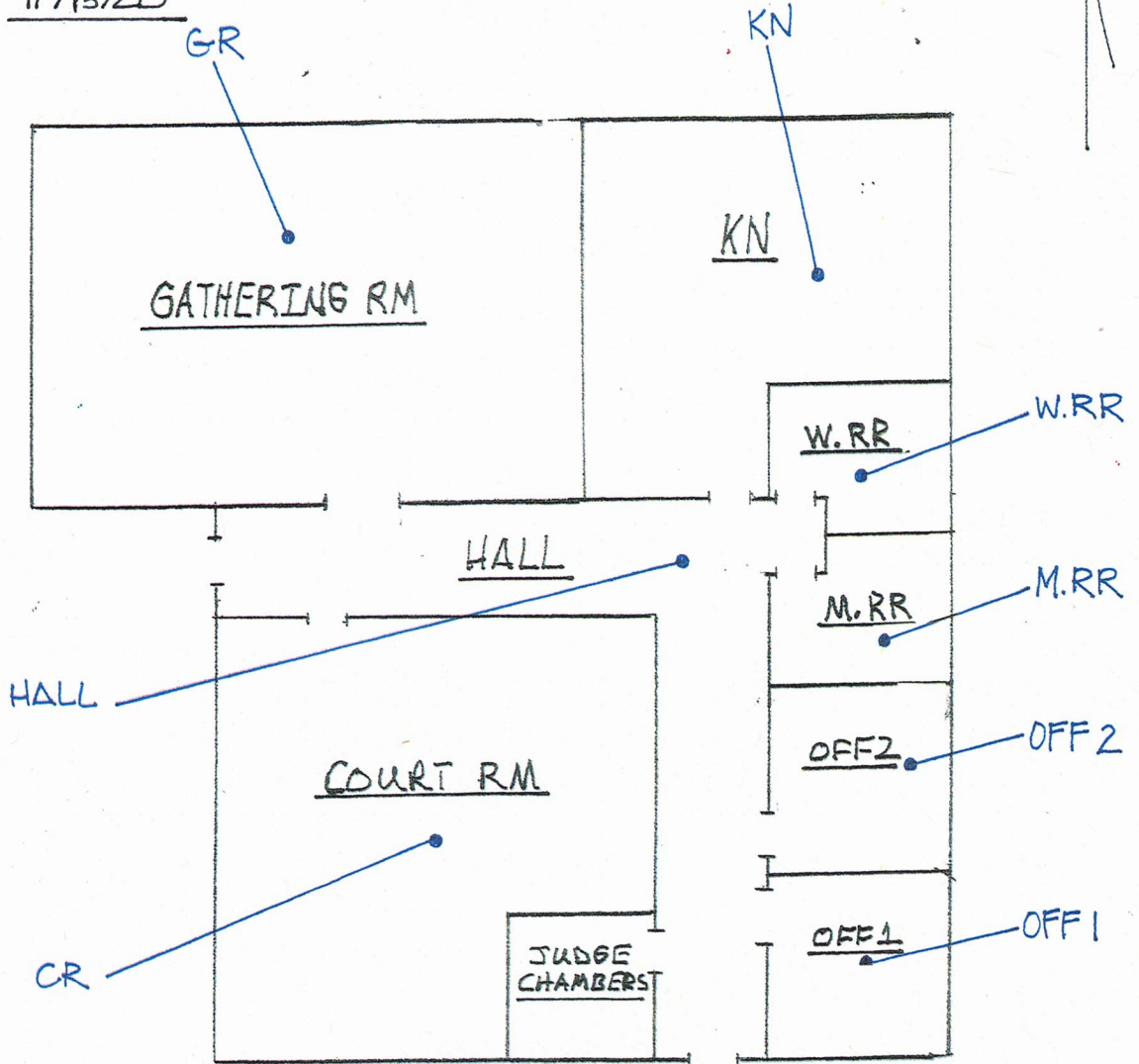
Zindar Brunelle  
Certified Microbial Investigator # 1701016



Attachment: Figure 1, and Laboratory Report

Ph: (707) 822-4058 Cell: (707) 672-5345  
P.O. Box 1138, Arcata, CA 95518  
zbconsult@outlook.com





**LEGEND**

● # Spore Trap (Air) Sample Locations

**Garberville Veterans Bldg.**  
483 Conger Street  
Garberville, CA

**FIG. 1**



**AmeriSci Bio-Chem**

13635 GENITO ROAD  
MIDLOTHIAN, VIRGINIA 23112  
TEL: (804) 763-1200 • FAX: (804) 763-1800

Analyzed By:  
Justin B. Liverman

AmeriSci Job #:  
**320111019**  
FINAL REPORT

**Client: Brunelle & Clark Consulting, LLC**  
Address: PO Box 1138  
Arcata, CA 95518

**Client Job#:** 2000310  
**Client Job Name:** Garberville Veterans Building; 483  
Conger St., Garberville, CA

**Date Received:** 11/04/20  
**Date Reported:** 11/05/20

**Air Cassette Analytical Report (SOP# 3.24.01)**

AmeriSci Number	320111019-01			320111019-02			320111019-03			320111019-04		
Sample Number	OC			Hall			GR			KN		
Sample Name	Outside Control			Hall			Gathering Rm			Kitchen		
Analysis Date	11/4/2020			11/4/2020			11/4/2020			11/5/2020		
Volume (L)	150			75			75			75		
Limit of Detection (LOD) (Count/M <sup>3</sup> )	27			53			53			53		
Background Density	3			3			3			3		
<b>Other</b>	<b>Count/M<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Raw Count</b>	<b>Count/M<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Raw Count</b>	<b>Count/M<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Raw Count</b>	<b>Count/M<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Raw Count</b>
Pollen	107	n/a	4	213	n/a	4	53	n/a	1	53	n/a	1
Fibers	80	n/a	3	640	n/a	12	267	n/a	5	320	n/a	6
Mycelial Fragments	107	n/a	4	160	n/a	3	53	n/a	1	53	n/a	1
<b>Fungal Identification</b>	<b>Count/M<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Raw Count</b>	<b>Count/M<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Raw Count</b>	<b>Count/M<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Raw Count</b>	<b>Count/M<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Raw Count</b>
Alternaria sp.	ND			53	2	1	53	1	1	ND		
Ascospores	80	4	3	107	3	2	160	4	3	53	2	1
Aspergillus/Penicillium	320	14	12	267	8	5	1013	22	19	427	18	8
Basidiospores	320	14	12	587	18	11	320	7	6	267	11	5
Bipolaris/Drechslera	ND			ND			ND			ND		
Cercospora sp.	ND			ND			ND			53	2	1
Chaetomium sp.	ND			ND			ND			ND		
Cladosporium sp.	1467	66	55	1760	54	33	2773	61	52	1280	55	24
Epicoccum sp.	ND			53	2	1	ND			ND		
Myxomycetes/Periconia/Smuts	27	1	1	427	13	8	213	5	4	213	9	4
Nigrospora sp.	ND			ND			ND			ND		
Pestalotia sp.	ND			ND			ND			ND		
<b>Total Fungal Spores</b>	<b>2214</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>3254</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>4532</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>2346</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>44</b>

ND = None Detected

**AmeriSci Bio-Chem**13635 GENITO ROAD  
MIDLOTHIAN, VIRGINIA 23112  
TEL: (804) 763-1200 • FAX: (804) 763-1800**Analyzed By:**  
Justin B. LivermanAmeriSci Job #:  
**320111019**  
FINAL REPORT**Client: Brunelle & Clark Consulting, LLC**  
**Address: PO Box 1138**  
**Arcata, CA 95518****Client Job#:** 2000310  
**Client Job Name:** Garberville Veterans Building; 483  
Conger St., Garberville, CA**Date Received:** 11/04/20  
**Date Reported:** 11/05/20**Air Cassette Analytical Report (SOP# 3.24.01)**

AmeriSci Number	320111019-01			320111019-02			320111019-03			320111019-04		
Sample Number	OC			Hall			GR			KN		
Sample Name	Outside Control			Hall			Gathering Rm			Kitchen		
Analysis Date	11/4/2020			11/4/2020			11/4/2020			11/5/2020		
Volume (L)	150			75			75			75		
Limit of Detection (LOD) (Count/M <sup>3</sup> )	27			53			53			53		
Background Density	3			3			3			3		
<b>Fungal Identification</b>	<b>Count/M<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Raw Count</b>	<b>Count/M<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Raw Count</b>	<b>Count/M<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Raw Count</b>	<b>Count/M<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Raw Count</b>
Pithomyces sp.	ND			ND			ND			53	2	1
Torula sp.	ND			ND			ND			ND		
<b>Total Fungal Spores</b>	<b>2214</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>3254</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>4532</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>2346</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>44</b>

ND = None Detected



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**Date Received:** 11/04/20  
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**Air Cassette Analytical Report (SOP# 3.24.01)**

AmeriSci Number	320111019-05			320111019-06			320111019-07			320111019-08		
Sample Number	W.RR			M.RR			Off 2			Off 1		
Sample Name	Women's Restroom			Men's Restroom			Office 2			Office 1		
Analysis Date	11/5/2020			11/5/2020			11/4/2020			11/4/2020		
Volume (L)	75			75			75			75		
Limit of Detection (LOD) (Count/M <sup>3</sup> )	53			53			53			53		
Background Density	3			3			3			3		
Other	Count/M <sup>3</sup>	%	Raw Count	Count/M <sup>3</sup>	%	Raw Count	Count/M <sup>3</sup>	%	Raw Count	Count/M <sup>3</sup>	%	Raw Count
Pollen	213	n/a	4	ND	n/a	ND	ND	n/a	ND	53	n/a	1
Fibers	1493	n/a	28	960	n/a	18	640	n/a	12	1120	n/a	21
Mycelial Fragments	320	n/a	6	53	n/a	1	ND	n/a	ND	107	n/a	2
Fungal Identification	Count/M <sup>3</sup>	%	Raw Count	Count/M <sup>3</sup>	%	Raw Count	Count/M <sup>3</sup>	%	Raw Count	Count/M <sup>3</sup>	%	Raw Count
Alternaria sp.	107	2	2	107	3	2	ND			ND		
Ascospores	53	1	1	53	1	1	53	5	1	ND		
Aspergillus/Penicillium	1013	20	19	427	11	8	213	20	4	800	32	15
Basidiospores	533	10	10	373	10	7	213	20	4	267	11	5
Bipolaris/Drechslera	53	1	1	ND			ND			ND		
Cercospora sp.	ND			ND			ND			ND		
Chaetomium sp.	ND			53	1	1	ND			ND		
Cladosporium sp.	3040	59	57	2560	68	48	533	50	10	1387	55	26
Epicoccum sp.	ND			ND			ND			ND		
Myxomycetes/Periconia/Smuts	267	5	5	213	6	4	53	5	1	ND		
Nigrospora sp.	53	1	1	ND			ND			ND		
Pestalotia sp.	ND			ND			ND			ND		
<b>Total Fungal Spores</b>	<b>5172</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>3786</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>1065</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>2507</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>47</b>

ND = None Detected

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AmeriSci Number	320111019-05			320111019-06			320111019-07			320111019-08		
Sample Number	W.RR			M.RR			Off 2			Off 1		
Sample Name	Women's Restroom			Men's Restroom			Office 2			Office 1		
Analysis Date	11/5/2020			11/5/2020			11/4/2020			11/4/2020		
Volume (L)	75			75			75			75		
Limit of Detection (LOD) (Count/M <sup>3</sup> )	53			53			53			53		
Background Density	3			3			3			3		
Fungal Identification	Count/M <sup>3</sup>	%	Raw Count	Count/M <sup>3</sup>	%	Raw Count	Count/M <sup>3</sup>	%	Raw Count	Count/M <sup>3</sup>	%	Raw Count
Pithomyces sp.	ND			ND			ND			53	2	1
Torula sp.	53	1	1	ND			ND			ND		
<b>Total Fungal Spores</b>	<b>5172</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>3786</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>1065</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>2507</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>47</b>

ND = None Detected

**AmeriSci Bio-Chem**13635 GENITO ROAD  
MIDLOTHIAN, VIRGINIA 23112  
TEL: (804) 763-1200 • FAX: (804) 763-1800**Analyzed By:**  
Justin B. LivermanAmeriSci Job #:  
**320111019**  
FINAL REPORT**Client: Brunelle & Clark Consulting, LLC**  
**Address: PO Box 1138**  
**Arcata, CA 95518****Client Job#:** 2000310  
**Client Job Name:** Garberville Veterans Building; 483  
Conger St., Garberville, CA**Date Received:** 11/04/20  
**Date Reported:** 11/05/20**Air Cassette Analytical Report (SOP# 3.24.01)**

AmeriSci Number 320111019-09												
Sample Number	CR											
Sample Name	Court Rm											
Analysis Date	11/4/2020											
Volume (L)	75											
Limit of Detection (LOD) (Count/M <sup>3</sup> )	53											
Background Density	3											
Other	Count/M <sup>3</sup>	%	Raw Count	Count/M <sup>3</sup>	%	Raw Count	Count/M <sup>3</sup>	%	Raw Count	Count/M <sup>3</sup>	%	Raw Count
Pollen	427	n/a	8									
Fibers	747	n/a	14									
Mycelial Fragments	267	n/a	5									
Fungal Identification	Count/M <sup>3</sup>	%	Raw Count	Count/M <sup>3</sup>	%	Raw Count	Count/M <sup>3</sup>	%	Raw Count	Count/M <sup>3</sup>	%	Raw Count
Alternaria sp.	160	2	3									
Ascospores	53	1	1									
Aspergillus/Penicillium	3040	37	57									
Basidiospores	640	8	12									
Bipolaris/Drechslera	ND											
Cercospora sp.	ND											
Chaetomium sp.	ND											
Cladosporium sp.	3680	45	69									
Epicoccum sp.	ND											
Myxomycetes/Periconia/Smuts	480	6	9									
Nigrospora sp.	ND											
Pestalotia sp.	53	1	1									
<b>Total Fungal Spores</b>	<b>8266</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>155</b>									

ND = None Detected

**AmeriSci Bio-Chem**13635 GENITO ROAD  
MIDLOTHIAN, VIRGINIA 23112  
TEL: (804) 763-1200 • FAX: (804) 763-1800**Analyzed By:**  
Justin B. LivermanAmeriSci Job #:  
**320111019**  
FINAL REPORT**Client: Brunelle & Clark Consulting, LLC**  
**Address: PO Box 1138**  
**Arcata, CA 95518****Client Job#:** 2000310  
**Client Job Name:** Garberville Veterans Building; 483  
Conger St., Garberville, CA**Date Received:** 11/04/20  
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Analysis Date	11/4/2020											
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Background Density	3											
Fungal Identification	Count/M <sup>3</sup>	%	Raw Count	Count/M <sup>3</sup>	%	Raw Count	Count/M <sup>3</sup>	%	Raw Count	Count/M <sup>3</sup>	%	Raw Count
Pithomyces sp.	107	1	2									
Torula sp.	53	1	1									
<b>Total Fungal Spores</b>	<b>8266</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>155</b>									

ND = None Detected

Results relate only to the items tested and are reported mathematically to significant figures.

Name/Title: Justin B. Liverman / AnalystName/Title: Justin B. Liverman / Analyst

Signature:

Reviewed By:

Date: 11/05/20Date: 11/05/20



13635 Genito Road Midlothian, VA 23112  
 (804) 763-1200 Phone / (804) 763-1800 Fax  
 AIHA ACCREDITED 175122

Requested Services (X Boxes)					
Non-Viable		Culturable			
Spore Trap	Tape Bulk	Andersen, Swab, Bulk			
Fungal Spore Count and Genus ID, pollen, fiber & mycelial fragment count	Fungal Genus Identification - Qualitative	Environmental Fungal Genus ID & Enumeration	Environmental Bacterial Enumeration & Gram Stain ID	Fungal Speciation - Scheduled in Advance Only	Bacterial speciation - Scheduled in Advance Only

**Contact Information**

Company: Brunelle & Clark Consulting, LLC PO#: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: P.O. Box 1138, Arcata, CA 95518

Results To: zbconsult@outlook.com Fax Results? Y  N Fax: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone: (707) 672-5345 Email  Y  N

**Project Information**

Project Name: Garberville Veterans Building, 483 Conger St., Garberville, CA

Project #: 2000310

Invoice To: \_\_\_\_\_

Sampling Date(s): 11/2/20

**Turnaround Time Codes**

**STD** - Standard: 2 Days (Non-viable)  
**24** - 24: 24 Hours (Non-viable)  
**R** - Rush: Same Day (Non-viable)  
**C** - Culture: 7-14 Days  
**W** - Weekends: Scheduled by noon ET Friday Only  
 \*\*\*Samples received after 5pm, on weekends or in drop-box, will be considered received the next business day.

Sample ID	Description	Sample Type (Below)	TAT (Above)	Total Volume/Area (as applicable)	Notes: (Time, Temp, Etc.)
OC	Outside Control	ST	STD	150 L	
Hall	Hall	↓	↓	75 L	XXXXXX
GR	Gathering Rm.			75 L	
KN	Kitchen			75 L	
W.RR	Woman's Restroom			75 L	
M.RR	Men's Restroom			75 L	
off 2	office 2			75 L	
off 1	office 1			75 L	
CR	Court Rm.			75 L	

**Sample Type Codes**

AP - Andersen Plate  
 SW - Swab  
 B - Bulk

T - Tape  
 ST - Spore Trap: Zefon, Micro5, Cyclex-d, etc.

Relinquished By	Date & Time	Received By	Date & Time
Zindar Brunelle Zindar Brunelle	11/2/20	RECEIVED	